# PSESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT CHAUTAUQUA TOD

"Today I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic

'The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the funda-mental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition

The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to mee the growing, changing needs of this Fossilization, of a government, or a doctrine.

### Right Needs Support.

'It is out of the question to claim a

the Monroe Doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we have even to the revenues, turning over 45 per public from the consequences of its own misside of the water, we shall our elves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such elp, upward toward peace and order.

"As regards the first point we have mand and the point of the custom houses, collecting the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the Government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe deposit for equitable division among the various parts.

"Accordingly the executive department of our Government negotiated and treaty to the people of on the treaty is pendicut is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, ought to realize that such conduct is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, onght to realize that such conduct is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, onght to realize that such conduct is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, onght to realize that such conduct is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, and especially to the people of only a relatively small portion of the very rich men engaged in handling the very rich men descurbed by the west way a relatively small portion of the very rich men engaged in handling to the people of the second, that we have made a temporary arrangement we have made a temporary arrangement we have made at the custom houses.

Status of Trusts.

"The consolidation in the form of which we are to try to only

upward toward peace and order.

s regards the first point we must
gnize the fact that in some South
rican countries there has been
n suspicion lest we should interpret
Monroe doctrine in some way inimi-

the Montoe ductives.

cal to their interests.

"Now let it be understood once for all that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet hardly conselves, although as yet hardly conselves, although as yet hardly conselves. s, annough as yet hardly con-sly, among the guarantors of this

completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the Government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent that we turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue.

"It is the interest of all of us on this continent that no such event should occur, and in addition to our own republic there are now already republics in the regions south of us which have reached a point of prosperity and power that enables them to be considerable factors in maintaining this doctrine which is so much to the advantage of all of us. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. ates use the Monroe Doctrine ak for territorial aggression.

r rights, finally get into such a posiin that the utmost limits of our forarance are reached, all the people
uth of us may rest assured that no
ition will ever be taken save what is
sociutely demanded by our self-reeet; that this action will not take the
rm of territorial aggrandizement on
it next and that it will only be taken form of territorial aggrandizement on our part, and that it will only be taken at all with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted every

### Protect Custom Houses.

power take possession, permanently or temporarily, of the custom houses of an its obligations, and the alternative may MECHANIC AND COFFEE. at any time be that we shall be forced

to help upward our weaker brothers.
Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it yet remains true that we are, no matter how slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, similarly I believe that the ethical element is by degrees entering into the dealings of one nation with another.

every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until recently all society was on

for exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

"Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is the formula of the moment and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to nelp the Monroe Doctrine really is. It for more proteins really is the formula of the moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is to come the more powerful neighbor to nelp in the shape of foreign interventions. them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign interven-

"Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers.

"As we have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights.

Its Conditions.

penses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe deposit for equitable division among the various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as, after investigation, their claims these unfair restraints tend to create

### Source of Revenue.

"The custom houses offer well-nigh the mingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the obtainthe mere fact that we are protecting diracted.

Whose poncy of monopoly and oppression possession of these custom houses, sion the policy of the law was chiefly diracted.

form of territorial aggrandizement on our part, and that it will only be taken at all with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted every effort to avert it.

The Second Point.

"As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us commits a tori ragainst a foreign nation, such, for instance, as wrongful action against the persons of citizens of sat nation, then the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not directly or indirectly assume the form of territorial occupation of the offending country.

The case is more difficult when the trouble comes from the failure to meet contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by the appeal to arms.

"It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But at present this country would certainly not be willing to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt or to back up some one of our sister republics in a refusal to pay just debts; and the alternative may in any case prove to be that we shall ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as is possible of the just dobligations shall be paid.

Protect Custom Houses.

kind of protectorate over the island and gives the people of Santo Domingo the 'I do not want to see any foreign same chance to move onward and up-

# The Old Coffee Troubles Left When He

entering into the dealings of one nation with another.

"Under strain of emotion caused by sudden disaster this feeling is very evident. A farring or a plague in one country brings mich sympathy and some assistance from other countries. Moreover we are now beginning to recognize that weaker peoples have a claim upon us, even when the appeal is made, not to our emotions by some sudden calamity, but to our consciences by a long continuing condition of affairs.

Conditions Not Ideal.

"I do not mean to say that pations have more than begun to approach the proper relationship one to another, and I fully recognize the folly of proceeding upon the assumption that this ideal condition can now be realized in full—for, in order to proceed upon such an assumption, we would first require some method of forcing recalcitrant nations to do

Ing possession of these custom houses. The mere fact that we are protecting the custom houses and collecting the revenue with efficiency and honesty has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the Government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent that we turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue.

"This is enabling the poor, harassed people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance.

"It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay—for now if it meets the views of the Senate we shall ourseives thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid.

Sion the policy of the law was chiefly "A any of these combinations by serct methods and by profracted litigation are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action. The Government has very properly exercised moderation in attemption of the statute; but it has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recentily indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency. "Moreover, if the existing law proves to be inadequate, so that under established rules of evidence clear violations may not be readily proved, defiance of the law must inevitably lead to further legislation. This legislation may be some description of the law was t

# CHASE'S OPENS NEXT MONDAY

### DIED.

FROST-On Thursday, August 10, 1905, at 8 o'clock, a. m., at East Falls Church, Va., EDMUND LEE FROST, youngest son of J. W. Frost and Eliza A. Frost, aged twelve (Baltimore and New York papers please copy.) auli-2t

GUSTIN-On Friday, August 11, 1905, at 5:50 a. m., at his residence, 706 Eleventh 50 a. m., at his residence, 705 Eleventh treet, GEORGE A. GUSTIN. Funeral services at Wright's undertaking stablishment, Tenth and O streets, Monday, of a. m. Interment private. HARTE-On Thursday, August 10, 1905, at ther residence, 1115 Four-and-a-half street outhwest, MAY K. HARTE. southwest, MAY K. HARTE. It
HOLLANDER—On Wednesday, August 9,
1905, JUSTUS HOLLANDER, beloved husband of Teresa Hollander.
Funeral from his late residence, 10 H street
northeast, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning,
August 13, 1905. Funeral private. It RICE—On Thursday, August 10, 1905, at 2 p. m., at Georgetown University Hospital, Mrs. ROSE RICE, of New York City. 1t ZURHORST-On Thursday, August 10, 1905, at Kempville, Nova-Scotia, GRACE M. ZUR-HORST, late of 203 Third street southeast,

Washington, D. C. Notice of funeral hereafter. auli-tf QRIMES—On Thursday, August 10, 1905, at 2 a. m., after a painful illness, SARAH E., widow of the late William T. Grimes, aged skyty-two years and eight days.

Funeral from her late residence, 418 L ttreat southeast, Saturday, August 12, 1905, tt 3:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited o attend. attend.
(Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.)

### IN MEMORIAM.

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4 6

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their duty, as well as of seeing that they are preceded in their rights they are preceded in their rights of the police power as to show charity and heinful generosity, but something can even now be done toward the end in view.

That something, of instance, this case the same of th But the great corporations are themselves to blame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action.

The drawing are themselves to blame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action.

The drawing are themselves the second creating and the second cre

to women and children; much the same

law enacted in this State while I was

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